

WILSON SAYS 'NO' TO BERLIN

AUTOOCRACY MUST GO BEFORE PEACE; NO ARMISTICE WITHOUT GUARANTEES

EXTRA

The

Evening

World.

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S PRICE TWO CENTS.

GET \$52,000,000 FOR LOAN IN HOUR AT "SHIP LAUNCHING" LUNCHEON OF FINANCIERS

Schwab and Hurley Stir Members at Luncheon of Fifth Avenue Association.

NEED \$192,000,000 A DAY.

New York Must Raise \$1,150,779,550 to Fill Quota Before End of Drive This Week.

In a single hour and in one room at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-day \$52,000,000 was pledged for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Individual subscriptions ranged from \$10,000 down, and many of them reached or exceeded the \$1,000,000 mark.

Not all of these subscriptions can yet be included in the official total because the preliminary 10 per cent. payment has not yet been made, but all will be on the official list in a short time. And they indicate that this, the day following Germany's humiliated peace note of all, has been the red letter day of the campaign.

The occasion was the luncheon given by the Fifth Avenue Association to the diplomatic representatives of all the nations associated with the United States in the war. It was perhaps the most memorable single meeting in the financial history of the war—excepting those Congressional sessions when money by billions has been voted for war purposes.

At the speakers' table Charles M. Schwab and Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, were the chief figures. There was a miniature shipway and a miniature ship representing the Emergency Fleet. It cost \$1,000,000 to launch this ship once, and it was launched fifty-two times—ten times on behalf of the Central Trust Company alone, whose subscription was \$10,000,000. Schwab himself launched it once and will have to produce his million. The Corn Exchange Bank, which has been making "additional" subscriptions every few days, made another additional one of \$5,000,000 and launched the ship five times.

The ship was launched also on behalf of Aitman & Co., the Bankers' Trust Company, the Columbia Trust Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Liggett Drug Store and the Lincoln Trust Company.

The Treasury Department at Washington estimated this morning that subscriptions of more than \$500,000,000 a day must be made from now until Saturday night to insure the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

New York's task is to raise \$121,000,000 a day. And the mathematical committee of the Liberty Loan Committee at No. 123 Broadway have figured that this means subscriptions at the rate of \$123,333 per minute for twenty-four hours a day, or \$2,217 every time the clock ticks. Here is New York's problem:

New York quota.....	\$1,000,000,000
Official total at 10 A. M. to-day.....	649,220,450
Remaining to be subscribed.....	1,150,779,550

The committee is especially anxious that these formidable figures be placed conspicuously before the public.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH GRIP.
John Palmer John's Medicine is a solid
reliable strength. No alcohol—Advt.

ALLIES WILL NOT TALK PEACE; ATROCITIES MUST STOP FIRST

The President Feels That No Arrangement Can Be Accepted Which Does Not Provide Absolutely Satisfactory Safeguards and Guarantees of the Present Military Supremacy of the U. S. and Allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Autocracy must go before a peace can be arranged with Germany. This condition was laid down by President Wilson to-day in a note to the German Government, which also bore the plain notice that no armistice could be considered while Germany continued her illegal inhumane practices on land and sea.

The note to Germany was a "decision;" it did not permit of discussion as such.

"Satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy," of the American-Allied armies must be given as a preliminary to any armistice arrangement and the military advisers would be responsible for its arrangement.

The note announced by Secretary Lansing late to-day and submitted to the Swiss Minister said:

"Sir—In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated the twelfth instant, which you handed me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor is he quite sure the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety.

"And in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and destruction are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of

misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.

"The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—This statement was made at the White House at 5.30 this afternoon:

"The Government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

The Senate remained in session to await the President's reply to Germany's peace proposal.

President Wilson, just before noon, received the official text of the German reply to his inquiries to Chancellor Maximilian. He already had been in conference with Secretary Lansing, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Col. E. M. House, his personal friend and confidant.

Later, and just about the time the Associated Press despatch from London reported Great Britain inclined to demand satisfying guarantees, including both military and naval provision as the prerequisite to an armistice, if there should be one, Counsellor Polk of the State Department hurried to the British Embassy.

No announcement of the purpose of his visit was made, but it seemed likely that if he did not go to acquaint the Embassy with President Wilson's intended answer, it was to set up a quick and confidential means of conference with Lloyd George.

BRITAIN WILL DEMAND FULLEST GUARANTEES BEFORE ARMISTICE

Government Reported Insistent on Both Military and Naval Safeguards.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—While certain developments are taking place, the Central News Agency says it learns, it can be said that the British Government will resolutely oppose the granting of any armistice to Germany unless absolute guarantees, both military and naval, are forthcoming.

The London newspapers are publishing numerous interviews with leading men of all classes of public life on the German reply to President Wilson. The dominant note throughout these is distrust of Germany's good faith, with a belief that she is intent only on saving her armies from inevitable destruction and robbing the Allies of the fruits of victory.

Reuters, Limited, says it is learned in authoritative quarters that there is no prospect of an early armistice as the result of Germany's overtures.

Further, it is stated, when the time is ripe for considering the question an armistice will not be granted or even considered without the accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOCH SHIFTS HIS BLOWS; STRIKES IN FLANDERS WITH THREE ALLIED ARMIES

British, Belgian and French Forces, Ignoring Peace Talk, Attack on Wide Front, Taking Enemy by Surprise—Pershing Reports Halting Attacks on Both Sides of Meuse

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Oct. 14 (Associated Press).—British, Belgian and French forces attacked at dawn this morning on a wide front in Flanders. The Allied troops are driving in the general direction of Ghent and Courtrai.

The attack seems to be generally from Comines to the northward. The troops of the three nations went over the top after a "crash" bombardment only. There was no preliminary bombardment. It undoubtedly tactically surprised the enemy.

In the British formations were some of Great Britain's best troops, and the forces of the French were of famous fighting organizations. The Germans appear prepared to retire to the Ghent line.

By the fury with which the attack was launched it is evident that the fighting armies are not paying the slightest attention to the "peace talk." They smashed forward with all the dash characterizing the recent operations.

The blow in Flanders may prove to be Marshal Foch's master stroke. If the allied progress is continued the Germans throughout a wide stretch of territory, taking in the most important part of the Belgian coast, including possibly the important German submarine bases, as well as the forces in the entire Lille salient, will either have to get out or face a second Sedan.

FRENCH DRIVE ON FROM LAON; CAPTURE A DOZEN VILLAGES; CROSS THE GUISE RAILWAY

Capture of Great Quantities of Shells and Other War Material Follow the Clearing of the St. Gobain Forest.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Overcoming the resistance of strong machine gun defenses on the Besny-Loisy hills, the French have crossed the Guise-Laon Railway at Barenton-Bugny, five miles north of Laon, according to reports from the battlefield this afternoon.

In the Champagne, Gen. Gouraud's men have reached the southern outskirts of Reims.

The whole Laon front, following evacuation of the St. Gobain massif, is crumbling. The French have captured a dozen additional villages. The railways leading from this area are intact, and great masses of shells and other war materials have been seized.

Following occupation of Laon yesterday morning, the French swept past that city and La Fere, advancing about four miles on the front between the Oise and the Aisne. More than 6,000 civilians were delivered from German domination when Laon was captured.

Since July 18 the Allies on all fronts are estimated to have taken 464,200 prisoners.

French troops resumed the advance yesterday morning over cut up roads, which the enemy evacuated in hot haste, leaving quantities of material, shells, barbed wire and railroads intact. At 10.45 o'clock French advance guards reached the Laon-La Fere railroad, where they were met by a violent machine gun fire coming from Besny-et Loisy and La Montagne, which were occupied by enemy rearguards.

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning all the St. Gobain forest was clear of